

THE LAST OF EARTH.—Never envy any man! All have their burdens, and He "that tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb" hath endowed him with the power of alleviating the heaviest loads. The other day there was a splendid funeral in this street, a few doors below the house in which I live. All the hideous pagentry which increases the horrors of death was assembled. The crowd was numerous. The luxurious mansion of the great banker was one great funeral chamber. The banker was worth a million of dollars. His average income is a hundred and twenty thousand dollars. He is the head of a joint-stock banking company, which enables him to dispose of ten millions of dollars at his pleasure. He is one of the lions of "Chicago." Don't you envy him; he has his sorrows as well as any body; for two only six months ago the undertaker laid his third son, then nineteen, in the grave; the other day his second son was carried away by the same sombre tradesman to the graveyard, though the boy was one-and-twenty. His oldest daughter is a hunchback, and in declining health. His second daughter is bed-ridden with consumption, and will surprise the doctors if she outlives the year. The banker himself is blind from over-labor; he has been known to pass twenty days without once undressing and sleeping in a bed; all his repose being a few hours of feverish slumber snatched from corroding cares—a respite passed on a sofa. Oh! don't envy the rich banker, though his coffers overflow with gold; for it avails little to him; and though, as I grant you the reasonable chimera of coin tossed about as so much trash in his cash office, sounds musically to the ear, and the oft-heard passing bell and doctor's tread coming from that house as the resonance of death's effects, except the painful contrast between the emptiness of human vanity and ambition! So envy no man!—*Traveller.*

EFFECTS OF HEAT UPON MEAT.—A well cooked piece of meat should be full of its own juice or natural gravy. In roasting therefore, it should be exposed to a quick fire, that the external surface may be made to contract at once, and the albumen to coagulate before the juice has had time to escape from within; and so in boiling. When a piece of beef or mutton is plunged into boiling water, the outer part contracts, the albumen which is near the surface coagulates, and the internal juice is prevented either from escaping into the water by which it is surrounded, or from being diluted or weakened by the admission of water among it. When cut up, therefore, the meat yields much gravy, and is rich in flavor. Hence a beef steak or mutton chop is done quickly, and over a quick fire, that the natural juice may be retained. On the other hand, if the meat be exposed to a slow fire, its pores remain open, the juice continues to flow from within, as it had dried from the surface, and the flesh pines, and becomes dry, hard, and unsavory. Or if it be put into cold or tepid water, which is afterwards gradually brought to a boil, much of the albumen is extracted before it coagulates the natural juices for the most part flow out, and the meat is served in nearly a tasteless state. Hence, to prepare good boiled meat, it should be put at once into water already brought to a boil. But to make beef tea, mutton broth, and other meat soups, the flesh should be put into cold water, and this afterwards very slowly warmed, and finally cooled. The advantage derived from simmering, a term not unfrequently in cookery books, depends very much upon the effects of slow boiling as above explained.—*Chemistry of Common Life.*

JEREBSON.—The late Convention of miners in the new gold region of western Nebraska, and Kansas, has framed a Constitution, but will submit to the vote of the people whether to apply for admission as a State or for a territorial organization at this time. The oldest inhabitant has not been there a year yet, and still there probably are more voters there, than were ever in a Territory when it asked admission as a State, if we except Minnesota alone.

There are about 40,000 men there, but let them send for their families, and should they average as Ohio, five persons to each voter, they would have more than twice the number to entitle them to admission. Evidently in their isolated condition they need a organized system of government, unless they are Republicans enough to take higher law for their rule and each man a self constituted Supreme Judiciary. If they have a State government, they will have the privilege of choosing their own officers and paying the expenses. If they organize as a Territory, their officers will be appointed for them and the expenses paid by the General government. Think of it. Where was one unbroken wilderness one year ago, now is a sovereign nation ready to enter the union of nations. Mayors hold their Courts and Councils their sessions. When the last express left at 5 o'clock in the morning there were but seven cities. How many caught the rays of that days sitting sun is unknown. Is not our West enchanted ground.—*Plains-er.*

EARLY TRANSLATIONS OF THE BIBLE.—The translation of the Bible into English was commenced at an early period. King Alfred "the Truth-teller," as he was called, commenced the work about the year 700. Other parts were done by Edric or Egbert, 750; the whole by Bede. In 1381 Trevisa published the whole in English. Tyndal's translation appeared in 1534, and was revised and altered in 1538, published with a preface of Cramer's in 1549, and allowed to be read in churches. In 1551 another translation was published, which, being revised by several Bishops, was printed with their alterations in 1569. In 1613 a new translation was published by authority, which is that in present use. There was not any translation of it into the Irish language till 1655. The Pope did not give his permission for the translation of it into any language till 1759.

It is stated that "in Cuba the value of coolies is steadily on the increase, and latterly sales have been made at \$400 per head."

A sexton who failed during the hard times gravely remarked that he had been "unfortunate in his undertakings."

## HEAR YE! HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

### DAILY ARRIVALS OF THE

#### One Price Cash Store.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

Dry Goods

Ribbons and Trimmings,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hats & Caps,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

Groceries, &c., &c.

And at prices that defy competition. Can be found

at the store of

COPELAND & BARTOW,

WATER STREET. EAST SAGINAW.

All goods sold by us are warranted to be

AS REPRESENTED.

Thankful to our friends and the public for their

very generous support, we shall endeavor to merit a

continuance of their patronage by offering them goods

cheaper than the Cheapest—can offer goods of the

same quality. C. A. B.

FRUITS! FRUITS!!

AND

CONFECTIONARIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RECENTLY

made arrangements for a constant supply of

FRUITS consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears,

Plums, Apricots and Quinces, together with Foreign

Fruit, Confectionaries, &c. Will be on hand to supply

all who may favor him with a call, at the

City Fruit & Confectionary Store,

One Door West of the Post Office,

Genesee Street, East Saginaw.

VISION & NEIDERSTAAT,

At the above named stand have opened

an establishment for the manufacture

of Boots and Shoes of every description:

Thick Cowhide Sticks, Brogans,

Kip Boots, Kip Shoes,

Great Cutters, Cloth Shoes,

Slips, Pumps,

and every thing necessary for gentlemen's wear, also

every description of

Ladies' and Children's Shoes,

of our own or Eastern manufacture;

Ties, Slips, Baskets,

All warranted to be of the best stock and manufacture.

Misses Children's shoes of all varieties.

Leather & Findings,

of all kinds—a full supply constantly on hand, also

linings and other incidentals essential to the trade, all

which will be sold at

A VERY LOW PRICE

for cash. A share of patronage of this city and sur-

roundings is solicited.

East Saginaw, Aug. 11, 1859. V. & N.

THE NEW ROUTE.

SAGINAW TO BUFFALO, NEW YORK, AND

ALL EASTERN CITIES, MONTREAL,

TORONTO, HAMILTON, MONTREAL,

ALBANY, LAKE SUPERIOR,

VIA GODEFRICH.

Change in Time of Sailing.

On and after Wednesday, the 10th inst., the

Staunch Side Wheel Steamer

KALOOAH,

Capt. J. C. Mcgregor,

Will leave Saginaw every Monday and Thursday

at 1 o'clock P. M., and connect the following morning

(respectively) with the trains of the

Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway Co.,

Leaving Saginaw at 8 A. M., connecting at

## COME TO THE MARK!



H. MARKS' EMPORIUM.

Genesee St., East Saginaw, Mich.

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps and

FURNISHING GOODS.

MACHINE POETRY—A LA HIAWATHA.

Here's the place to buy your toggery,

Buy your vests and buy your breeches,

Buy your shirts and fancy things,

Buy your caps and buy your breeches,

Buy your garments big and little,

But as high as my step,

Come along as is the layer,

All goods sold as low or lower than the lowest,

Retail dealer in this region,

Dares to sell his traps and plunder,

Crydion, "stand under!"

His own good ship, his own staunch book,

Boots and shoes for gents and ladies,

Children and youth and little babies,

Mark's has, and he is bound to sell 'em

Cheaper than the other traders,

Can only fairly, waddle,

While he'll "just get up and waddle!"

For he carries of the squadron,

For he carries of the squadron,

Goose that come in a Goshier,

That's the motto to bring your freight on,

Always sound and always certain,

Far across the raging Huron,

But the God of navigation

Likes the style of the Kaloobah,

Likes her owners and her captain,

And he likes every package,

Every box and every barrel,

That's the motto to bring your freight on,

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## MECHANICS,

Inventors, Manufacturers, Farmers

AND MILLWRIGHTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THIS WORK DIFFERS MATERIALLY

from other publications, being a

periodical, devoted to the promulgation of information

relating to the various MECHANICAL and

CHEMICAL ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, PATENTS,

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of which are expressly engraved for this publication.

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A first class Newspaper devoted to Politics, Gen-

eral Intelligence, Markets, &c., &c., &c.

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